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to give our friends the pleasure and profit of reading, in the present paper, this excellent and most instructive address.

Editorial Note.

A Fine Gift of Books.

The library of the American Peace Society has received a fine collection of books, the gift of Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle of Hillsboro, Ohio. The collection is from the library of her late distinguished husband, Prof. Herbert Tuttle of Cornell University. The works are mostly on the subject of International Law, and are by well-known authorities. The list is as follows:

International Law. W. E. Hall, M. A. Oxford, 1880.
Commentaries upon International Law. Robert Phillimore, M. P. 2 volumes.

An Abridgment of Kent's Commentaries on American Law. Eben Francis Thompson. Boston, 1886.

Elements of International Law. Henry Wheaton, LL.D. Philadelphia, 1807.

Introduction to the Study of International Law. Theodore D. Woolsey. Boston, 1879.

Civic Liberty and Self-Government. Francis Lieber. New York, 1874.

Encyklopädie der Staatswissenschaften. Robert von Mohl. Tuebingen, 1859.

Writings of Chief Justice John Marshall on the Federal Constitution. Boston, Monroe & Co.

Miscellaneous Writings of Joseph Storey. Boston, Monroe & Co.

Elements of Political Economy. Arthur Lathan Perry. New York, 1868.

Outlines of International Law. George B. Davis, U. S. A. New York, 1887.

Lectures on Jurisprudence. John Austin. London, 1875.

Principles of Political Economy. John Stuart Mill. London, 1871.

International Relations. E. J. Phelps. Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Harvard, 1889.

Mrs. Tuttle has the most hearty thanks of the Society for this generous remembrance.

Report of the Proceedings of the New England Arbitration and Peace Congress.

BY JAMES L. TRYON.

The New England Arbitration and Peace Congress, held at Hartford May 8 to 11, has been the event of the year among the peace societies. Although the attendance was drawn chiefly from Hartford and New Britain, more than two hundred and fifty delegates from the rest of the New England States were present. Delegates came from a wide variety of organizations — from churches, philanthropic associations, schools, colleges, boards of trade, labor organizations, consumer's leagues, charity organizations, municipalities, state commissions, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, men's clubs, women's clubs, art and religious, civic and literary, sunshine clubs, suffrage leagues, from the Sons and Daughters of the

American Revolution, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Spanish War Veterans, lodges, etc.

Of prominent workers in the peace cause the Boston group were well represented.

Mr. Arthur Deerin Call, president of the Connecticut Peace Society, was chairman of the Executive Committee and of the Program Committee. Rev. Rodney W. Roundy, pastor of one of the leading Congregational churches in Hartford, was the executive secretary. Mr. Roundy, like Mr. Call, gave himself up unreservedly to the three months' task of organizing the Congress, and when at last it met he put himself at the disposal of the delegates in patient, self-effacing work upon details that made for their comfort and convenience. In all the work of preparing for the Congress its organizers had the counsel and support of Dr. Trueblood, who had suggested the idea of holding such a Congress for the New England States.

The president of the Congress, Dean Henry Wade Rogers of the Yale Law School, brought to it not only the prestige of his position, but a deep conviction of the commanding importance of the peace cause.

THE CENTRE CHURCH HOUSE.

The sessions of the Congress were held in the new Centre Church House. This beautiful colonial building with its large and convenient rooms, suitable alike for meetings, receptions and office work, was the headquarters of the Congress. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter and his parishioners believed that it could be put to no better civic or philanthropic use than that of the friends of peace. The auditorium was handsomely decorated with fine silk flags, white bordered American peace flags, "rainbow" peace flags, a new device indicating by a rainbow on a white background the perpetual reign of peace, and the flags of all nations. This decoration was done by Dr. Robert S. Friedmann of New York, who not only lent the flags, but came from New York and put them up with his own hands.

THE CONGRESS SABBATH.

The pulpits of many of the Hartford churches were occupied on Sunday morning by delegates.

The afternoon was devoted to a mass meeting, the object of which was to show the relation of laboring men to the peace movement.

Dr. Potter, who presided, paid a tribute to Elihu Burritt and Sir William Randal Cremer, two sons of labor who had given their best years to the promotion of the fraternity of peoples, the one working for a Congress and Court of Nations, the other organizing the Interparliamentary Union, one of the most useful agencies in bringing to realization the ideas advocated by his forerunner.

Charles J. Donahue, president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, who followed Dr. Potter, agreed with an opinion lately expressed by Hon. John W. Foster that the time will soon come when workingmen of one country will no longer go out to shoot their brother workingmen of another country at the behest of their rulers. Labor organizations have learned something from experience; they now see that they have more to gain through the channels of peace than by strikes or conflicts. They thoroughly believe in arbitration, an ideal system of which the Unions of Connecticut are about to present to the world.